FBIS DAILY REPORT

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*Eastern Europe*

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MARKO RECEIVES EDITOR OF U.S. ALBANIAN PAPER

AU180751 Tirana ATA in English 0745 GMT 18 Jun 85

[Text] Tirana, June 18 (ATA) -- The vice president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the PSR of Albania, Comrade Rita Marko, received yesterday the editor of the newspaper LIRIA, organ of the Shquiperia e Lire patriotic association, Dhimiter Trebicka, who is making a visit to Albania at the invitation of the committee for cultural and friendly relations with foreign countries. Present at the meeting was also the chairman of the committee for cultural and friendly relations with foreign countries, Jorgo Melica.

On this occasion, Comrade Rita Marko spoke highly of the good work made by the Shquiperia e Lire patriotic association of the Albanian colony in the USA for the preservation of the national traditions, the language and the feelings of patriotism among our compatriots in America. A cordial and fraternal talk was held between them.

TANZANIAN AGRICULTURAL DELEGATION ARRIVES

AU151831 Tirana ATA in English 1720 GMT 15 Jun 85

[Text] Tirana, June 15 (ATA) -- At the invitation of the Ministry of Agriculture of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, an agricultural delegation from Tanzania, led by Kristofor Liundi, member of Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania, deputy of Tanzanian parliament commissioner of Kigoma Region of Tanzania, arrived in our country.

Over its stay in Albania, the Tanzanian agricultural delegation will get acquainted with the achievements and experience of our country in different fields of agriculture.

The Tanzanian agricultural delegation was received by the minister of agriculture Themie Thomai. A warm and friendly talk was held on this occasion.

LEADERS' APPEARANCES 9-15 JUNE REPORTED

AU151850 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian, in its broadcasts from 9 to 15 June, notes the following appearances of Bulgarian leaders (time and date of broadcast given in parenthese):

Chudomir Aleksandrov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, attended the opening of an exhibition in Sofia dealing with mechanization of arts and crafts (1730 GMT 11 Jun). The same event was also attended by Petur Dyulgerov, cardidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Bulgarian Central Council of Trade Unions, and Kiril Zarev, BCP Central Committee secretary. Chudomir Aleksandrov was also reported as attending a public meeting marking the 103th birthday of Georgi Dimitrov in the Byalite Brezi area in Vitosha Mountain (1730 GMT 15 Jun).

Pencho Kubadinski member of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, attended a meeting of the leaderships of the Fatherland Front and the Committee on State and People's Control, which dealt with improving cooperation in controlling services for the population (0900 GMT 12 Jun). Kubadinski was also reported attending a public meeting in Byala Cherkva marking the 150th birthday of Bacho Kiro Petrov, noted revolutionary against the Turks (1930 GMT 14 Jun).

Georgi Yordanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chariman of the Committee for Culture, and Stoyan Mikhaylov, BCP Central Committee secretary, attended a meeting of the Silistra Okrug party and state organs and cultural leadership dealing with developing a long-range program on cultural development in the okrug (0900 GMT 13 Jun).

Stanko Todorov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the National Assembly, attended a meeting of the National Assembly Commission on Socio-economic Development, which discussed improving social productivity of labor, better utilization of labor resources, and improving services for the population (1730 GMT 14 Jun).

TSANOV HEADS ASSEMBLY DELEGATION VISITING MADRID

AU171515 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1300 GMT 17 Jun 85

[Text] A delegation of the National Assembly, headed by Vasil Tsanov, chairman of the party and Government Council of Agriculture and Forestry attached to the Council of Ministers, departed for Madrid today. The delegation will visit Spain at the invitation of the Spanish Parliament. The delegation was seen off at Sofia airport by deputy chairmen of the National Assembly and by other officials.

FATHERLAND FRONT DELEGATION LEAVES FOR VIENNA

AU170943 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 17 Jun 85

[Text] On 17 June a Bulgarian parliamentary delegation led by Pencho Kubadinski, chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, departed for Vienna. The delegation will visit Austria at the invitation of the Lower Chamber of the Austrian Parliament. At Sofia airport the delegation was seen off by deputy chairmen of the National Assembly, deputy chairmen of the Fatherland Front National Council, and deputy ministers.

CYPRUS FOREIGN MINISTER BEGINS OFFICIAL VISIT

Arrives 16 June

LD162130 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 16 June 85

[Text] Yeoryios Iakovou, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Cyprus, arrived for an official visit to the CSSR today at the invitation of Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs.

Meeting him at Ruzyne Airport in Prague were Jaromir Johanes, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and other representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Places Wreath at Memorial

LD171235 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 17 Jun 85

[Text] Yeoryios Iakovou, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Cyprus, who is in the CSSR on an official visit, laid a wreath today at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at the national memorial on Zizkov Hill. In the Olsany cemetery, Yeoryios Iakovou paid homage to the memory of Cypriot soldiers killed on Czechoslovak territory during World War II.

Talks With Chnoupek Begin

LD171600 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1500 GMT 17 Jun 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and Yeoryios Iakovou, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Cyprus, today opened joint deliberations at the Cernin Palace in Prague. They assessed the current state and long-term prospects of the further development of Czechoslovak-Cypriot relations and exchanged views on topical issues of the international situation. The two representatives praised the very good results achieved in the development of political, economic, and cultural relations between the two countries and stressed that advantageous prerequisites exist for their further dynamic broadening and deepening.

The two ministers described the international situation as complex. They said that averting the danger of a nuclear war and preventing transfer of the feverish arms buildup into other spheres is the most important current task. They welcomed commencement of the Geneva USSR-U.S. talks on questions of nuclear and space weapons.

Bohuslav Chnoupek emphasized the CSSR's support for the principled stances of the USSR. He paid particular attention to the latest initiatives and proposals of the socialist countries to halt and limit the feverish arms buildup and prevent the militarization of space. Both sides attach great emphasis to the continuation of the process started at the Helsinki conference.

Minister Chnoupek stressed that the Helsinki Final Act has lost none of its importance and relevance.

Minister Yeoryios Iakovou described the main principles of the policy of Cyprus aiming at peaceful cooperation between states with different social systems and supporting all constructive peace and disarmament initiatives.

COMMENTARY ON KOHL'S HANOVER ADDRESS TO SILESIANS

LD172329 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 17 Jun 85

[Text] Our staff commentator Frantisek Vonderka now deals with the West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl's address delivered at the revanchist rally in Hanover:

[Vonderka] Political observers have been unanimous on one point: Chancellor Kohl's address at the rally of the so-called Silesian Association held in Hanover represented an important milestone in Bonn's foreign policy. One fact alone is telling: Unlike previous West German chancellors, who avoided similar undertakings, Helmut Kohl refused to heed advice from both home and abroad and went to the rally. He went there despite the generally known stance of revanchist officials, according to whom almost half of Polish territory allegedly belongs to Germany. Even articles in the press organ of the Silesian Association, DER SCHLESIER, colorfully describing a blitzlike occupation of the so-called German eastern territories by West German Bundeswehr units, did not dissuade the federal chancellor from participating in the Hanover events. No, Chancellor Kohl went to the Hanover rally and by doing so supported the spiritual fathers of similar attitudes. Thanks to Kohl's presence, the Hanover rally of these relics of the past assumed the flavor of a state occasion.

Among those who were disappointed and embittered are all those who cherished the hope that Helmut Kohl would use his Hanover address above all to clearly disassociate himself from the revanchist views held by the rally's organizers. But this was not to be. True, Helmut Kohl did say that his government will observe the current borders in Europe, but in the same breath he added that the so-called German question remains an open issue and that -- I quote -- it requires a solution within the framework of peaceful arrangements in Europe. The federal chancellor did not bother to note the discrepancy between these two mutually exclusive notions. Nor did he let us know how one can reconcile preaching respect for the observance of the existing borders with supporting, albeit only in hints and between the lines, the illusion that the German Reich still exists within the 1937 borders.

Chancellor Kohl paid no attention to this discrepancy and likewise chose to ignore the shouts of Silesia forever German! interrupting his speech. The federal chancellor stressed that the lesson to be drawn from World War II is to refrain from violence, and that consequently his government is determined to pursue a peace-oriented policy. However on this point too Kohl's address sounded a thoroughly false note. He delivered these words to an audience whose loud shouting reconfirmed its rejection of the results of World War II and its desire to see these results revised -- and the Kohl Government's actions support these people, Bonn's verbal declarations notwithstanding. Moreover, Chancellor Kohl was making a speech on peace at a time when new, first-strike U.S. nuclear missiles are being deployed on FRG territory and when Bonn in indicating its support for Reagan's "star wars" programs, both of which do nothing but undermine peace. Nor is it fortuitous that West German revanchists welcome such an arms buildup in the hope that their territorial claims can be pushed through with the aid of U.S. nuclear missiles. It was precisely these illusions that Chancellor Kohl's Hanover address encouraged again.

Indeed, Kohl's Hanover address represents an important milestone of Bonn's foreign policy. On the one hand, it demonstrated that the Bonn right wing alone is incapable of coming to terms with the past; this in turn makes it incapable of clearly rejecting the revanchists' demands and honestly approaching international realities.

On the other hand, Chancellor Kohl's participation in the Hanover rally disclosed again that the Bonn right wing in many ways shares the views of those people in the Federal Republic who are forever looking backward. Nothing is changed by Bonn's more cautious formulation of these views.

These connections pose a number of questions. Prior to Hanover even Western realistically thinking politicians were asking: Just how predictable and reliable is Bonn? Who actually determines its foreign policy? What are the goals of this policy? These questions are even more urgent now after Chancellor Kohl's Hanover address, which did not remove these doubts and anxieties but, on the contrary, made them more acute than ever before.

## AUSTRIAN REPORTS ON BORDER INCIDENT CRITICIZED

AU171205 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Jun 85 p 6

[Miroslav Kubin commentary in the "Feuilleton" column: "A Hailstorm at Guglwald"]

[Text] The inhabitants of Guglwald in upper Austria are terribly sorry that their village is too small to be worth an entry in the 20-volume "Grosse Brockhaus," the famous encyclopedia. Even Meyer's 12-volume lexicon does not mention Guglwald, apparently giving preference to guglhupf [Austrian-style cake]!

The village council of the aforementioned village near the Czechoslovak border decided that it would be good to attract the attention of the Vienna newspapers, especially KURIER and NEUE KRONEN ZEITUNG, which are known for their ability to turn even a mosquito into a grand sensation. But what event in that small, God-forsaken village could possibly excite the public? On Sundays, while eating their guglhupf and sipping their beer, the people of Guglwald have nothing to talk about but the weather.

Yet the political representatives of Guglwald are clever fellows. They found out that they might attract the attention of the Vienna press, radio, and television by starting to lament about the weather at the Austrian-Czechoslovak border. Since at the beginning of May the Vienna press was writing about a "thaw" in Czechoslovak-Austrian relations and about a "melting of ice" at the border, it might now be interested in a hailstorm, for a change. This would surely be a welcome tidbit for the KURIER, for example, if one considers that not so long ago it was conjuring up thunder and lightning at the Czechoslovak-Austrian border.

The farmers of Guglwald readily took up this idea, reckoning that the hailstorm damage might even produce a schilling or two in damages from the Raiffeisen Bank in Linz. The vagaries of this year's June weather already presented them with a few smaller hailstorms, but they all were too slight for any insurance company to pay even 1 schilling of compensation.

However, the sensation-seeking Vienna tabloids managed to doctor the report on the hailstorm. A few days ago they wrote that what happened near Guglwald was a "hailstorm of bullets fired by Czechoslovak border guards" who were supposedly "pursuing refugees." Their bad luck, thought, was that the Austrian customs officials did not see anything and that the Austrian authorities were deaf and possibly even dumb. As the KURIER wrote, their silence can only be explained by their reluctance to jeopardize good relations with the CSSR.

Instead of the "dumb" Austrian authorities, KURIER quoted at least a "certain lady" from Guglwald who supposedly watched the entire hailstorm. In the midst of the hailstorm she even managed to observe at the Czechoslovak side of the border an ambulance, so that it was immediately clear to her that it must have been collecting injured persons.

The good luck for the KURIER was that this lady's imagination was the same as that of the Turk Agca before the Rome tribunal; that is, an imagination that comes in handy to notorious slanderers of the socialist countries. According to what this "certain lady" said and to the lamentations of the village council of Guglwald about the weather, the infamous KURIER and NEUE KRONEN ZEITUNG made up a "hailstorm of bullets for refugees from the CSSR." The only thing missing is that the clouds hovering over the Sumava forests are, in reality, smoke after artillery fire.

Thanks to the KURIER, the KRONEN ZEITUNG, and other tabloids, Guglwald is no longer an unknown village in Austria. The hailstorm, modified to fit the line of these newspapers, has made it downright famous. Most likely the farmers of Guglwald will not get even 1 schilling from the insurance company. However, as can be seen, those circles in Vienna who resent any improvement in Czechoslovak-Austrian relations and who have their sounding boards in KURIER and KRONEN ZEITUNG, will try to gain political capital even from what "a certain lady said."

BILAK, LEBANON CP LEADER DISCUSS TIES, MIDEAST

LD141243 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Text] Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received George Hawi, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lebanon, in Prague today. Hawi is currently visiting the CSSR.

In a cordial and comradely conversation the two representatives informed each other about the tasks of their parties and exchanged views on topical international issues, particularly the recent developments in Lebanon and the situation in the Near East. They stressed the necessity for united progress by all Arab patriotic and progressive forces in the fight against the aggressive plans of imperialism, reaction, and Zionism. They also assessed the questions of cooperation between the CPCZ and the Communist Party of Lebanon, and spoke in favor of the further development and deepening of cooperation between the two parties.

HOFFMAN HEADS TALKS WITH SYRIAN TU DELEGATION

LD172002 Prague CTK in English 1535 GMT 17 Jun 85

[Text] Pargue June 17 (CTK) -- A delegation of the Central Council of Trade Unions led by Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and Chairman of the Council Karel Hoffmann and a delegation of the General Federation of Syrian Labour Unions (FGSTS) led by its Chairman IZZ al-Din Nasir opened talks here today.

They briefed each other about the work and tasks of the trade unions organizations, and reviewed the results of cooperation both at the level of trade unions and at the level of regional trade union councils. They dealt with the possibilities of further promotion of cooperation.

The trade union officials paid attention to the latest developments, especially in the Middle East where tension prevails and disputes deepen. In the context of preparations of the 11th World Trade Union Congress to take place in Berlin in 1986, they stressed the importance of further strengthening of unity of action of the international trade union movement in the struggle for peace and social progress.

HUSAK CHAIRS MEETING OF REGIONAL SECRETARIES

LD171857 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 17 Jun 85

[Text] With General Secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee Gustav Husak presiding, a statewide meeting of the leading secretaries of the regional and city party committees of Prague and Bratislava was held in Prague today. Present at the meeting were members and candidate members of the party Presidium, members of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee, and the chairman of the Central Control and Auditing Commission of the CPCZ.

The meeting dealt with the realization of the conclusions of the 16th party congress as prepared in detail at the 12th session for the final year of the Seventh 5-year Plan, the state of the fulfillment of economic tasks in the first 5 months of 1985, and party activity in other spheres.

Particular attention was paid to the work of party bodies and organizations in the pre-congress period, with emphasis on the optimum fulfillment of this year's economic and political tasks, quality preparation of the 1986 plan and the entire Eighth 5-Year Plan, and development of preparatory work in the party for the 17th CPCZ Congress and the annual membership meetings and party conferences to precede it.

CPCZ'S PITRA ATTENDS ECONOMIC CONTROL DAY MEETING

LD132123 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Text] Participants at today's party economic control day in Michalovce concerned themselves with the further progress of amelioration work of the east Slovak lowlands. Frantisek Pitra, CPCZ Central Committee secretary, stated in the discussion that the amelioration of these lowlands is one of our society's greatest agricultural and food investments. During preparation period for the Eighth 5-Year Plan, he emphasized our agriculture must find ways to make the greatest possible contribution to the national income. In particular, rational use must be made of everything constructed; greater attention must be given to the upkeep of buildings and there must be no misuse of means that society has invested in the east Slovak lowlands.

CHARTER 77 MEMBERS ARRESTED; CHARGES LEVELED

AU131003 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 13 Jun 85 p 3

[Report headlined "CSSR: More Arrests of Charter-77 Members"]

[Text] Prague, Frankfurt (APA) -- Another Charter-77 signer, 27-year-old worker Stanislav Pitas from Ceska-Skalice, has been taken into custody by Czechoslovak police.

As the International Society for Human Rights only just learned from the CSSR, Pitas has been detained for investigation since 22 April 1985 and has been charged under Article 103 of the CSSR Penal Code ("Disparagement of the Republic"). At the end of April police also arrested a friend of Pitas', Jaroslov Janecek (31), who also lives in Ceska-Skalice. Proceedings against him have been initiated under Article 202 ("Incitement of the Population").

CHIEF INSPECTOR EXPLAINS NUCLEAR PLANT SAFETY

LD141227 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2230 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Interview with Jiri Beranek, state supervision chief inspector of the CCSR Nuclear Power Commission, by unidentified reported; date and place not given -- live or recorded]

[Excerpt] [Reporter] How can the safety of Czechoslovak nuclear power stations be ensured?

[Beranek] Nuclear safety is being ensured through an extensive package of technological and organizational measures. We do not have the time to deal in detail with all these measures, but let me tell you that they are in line with the principles of ensuring nuclear safety as laid down by the IAEA in Vienna.

It may be of interest to our listeners that, at the beginning of May, a group of experts from Austria visited the CSSR on the basis of an agreement between the two countries on solving questions of joint interest concerning the operation of nuclear power installations close to our mutual border. Following the provisions of this agreement, the group visited the nuclear power station at Dukovany, the training center in Brno, and the Laboratory of External Dosimetry in Moravsky Krumlov. The minutes of these negotiations say that, in the spirit of a friendly atmosphere and good-neighborly relations, we demonstrated to the Austrian side our great care and attention in ensuring the safe operation of our nuclear power stations.

The passing of law No 28 in 1984 on state supervision of nuclear safety was an important milestone in ensuring nuclear safety. The Czechoslovak Commission for Nuclear Power has been entrusted with discharging the duties of state supervision. The office of the chief inspector was created, and selected officials have been appointed as nuclear safety inspectors. The post of permanent inspector has been created at Jaslovske Bohunice and Dukovany, and there are plans to establish such offices in other places.

Organs of state supervision have been active at all places where nuclear power stations have been built or operated, such as in Jaslovske Bohunice, Dukovany, Mochovce, and Temelin. Furthermore, radioactive waste processing, the transport of nuclear materials, and equipment for nuclear research have been monitored.

We pay great attention to the quality and qualifications of the selected categories of operational staff at nuclear power stations. A state examination commission for testing these people has been set up, and a simulator to facilitate their training has been commissioned.

The current successful development of the Czechoslovak nuclear power program demonstrates that nuclear power stations have become a safe and reliable source of the power required by the Czechoslovak economy.

EDITORIAL ON DUAL STANCES TAKEN BY CITIZENS

AU172032 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Jun 85 p 1

[Editorial: "The Unity of Words and Deeds"]

[Excerpts] Life places us, and will be constantly placing us, in a situation where each of us must express his opinion and personal view in one way or another. This view will reflect our attitude toward other people and the entire society. It will express our character traits and our moral principles, the orientation of our world outlook in life and thought.

We would not be honest to ourselves if we refused to see that, side by side with people who consider their word their bond and who are prepared to assist the right causes not only by word, but also by deed -- even at the cost of taking certain risks and of personal inconvenience -- we also have people living among us who are the absolute opposite, the antithesis. For instance, at meetings they are capable of reciting topical political slogans expressed in fiery words, but when it becomes necessary for them to actually lend a hand and contribute to the practical implementation of the slogans, their enthusiasm and conscientiousness evaporate. They will spout out any number of arguments as to why this or that cannot be done, why it is useless to try to achieve something: arguments that we have already had all this and the results have been nil, and so forth.

It is both alarming and staggering that we can encounter such a socially damaging reality, a discrepancy between words and actual attitudes, even in a party member, a communist; that he can speak in one way at a meeting and in a completely different way in private, among the very same people -- his acquaintances or a family circle; that he does not oppose incorrect and harmful opinions and is incapable of defending the party's policy and the correct nature of the road defined by this policy.

It is deplorable that we still have among us even certain leading workers who are seemingly in favor of order, high morale, and modesty, while in practice they are incapable of pushing through this order in their workplaces -- workers who themselves disrupt this order, who in their own life are at loggerheads with morale and modesty. Our people resolutely hate and condemn manifestations of immodesty, ostentation, and blather.

It is exactly this type of "promise maker," "nonfulfiller," and blatherer who is mostly keeping alive what we are justly criticizing: the hotbed of uninterest, passivity, and indifference toward social needs. Yes, it is exactly in these people, in their consciousness and attitudes, that we find aversion toward new things in our economic and social life, an unwillingness to give up the fixed stereotypes that have become habitual in their thinking and actions, and an inclination toward excuse mongering and avoidance of personal responsibility and inevitable risks.

Great material, but particularly political, damage must be placed to the account of those who, to quote a poet, "preach water and drink wine." Their "educational" influence is absolutely negative because they are the model according to which people frequently shape their ideas about the party's policy. Yes, nothing can harm socialism more than a contradiction between words and deeds, for the trust of the working people is at stake here, a trust that in the long run is the highest value for communists.

Our people respect all the positive achievements of the socialist society and understand the problems that emerge in our march forward. However, they are becoming increasingly unappeasable with regard to instances of disorder, lack of discipline, abuse and violation of laws, bureaucracy, parasitism, drunkenness, wastefulness, lack of thrift, and other antisocial phenomena. They fully identify themselves with the principle that in our country the same discipline must apply to everybody -- the same law for everybody and the same demands on everybody; that remuneration for work must always be proportionate to work performed, and so forth.

The line of the 16th CPCZ Congress, which we are gradually implementing, is in harmony with the real possibilities and needs of our society. It contains clearly formulated tasks in the economic sphere and in social and cadre policy. We do not believe in wondrous methods for solving all our problems and difficulties overnight. Miracles do not exist. The only sensible and accessible road lies in purposeful, persistent, and creative work in the enforcement of intensification factors in our economy and in the Leninist style of management work.

Communist principle-mindedness, the level of political maturity, and the moral qualities of every citizen, of every communist are reflected not in words, but in deeds, in socially beneficial results.

## BRIEFS

INDRA RECEIVES AMBASSADORS -- Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, today received Jiri Myslivecek, the newly appointed ambassador to the Laos People's Democratic Republic, in connection with the beginning of his tour of duty. Alois Indra also received today Antti Karppinen, ambassador of the Republic of Finland to the CSSR, who is ending his tour of duty. He also received Emile Bedran, ambassador of the Republic of Lebanon in the CSSR, who is also ending his tour of duty. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 13 Jun 85 LD]

PAVEL JONAS RECEIVES ORDER -- In Prague today Frantisek Pitra, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, presented the Order of Victorious February to Pavel Jonas, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Central Committee of the Union of Cooperative Farmers, on the occasion of his 60th birthday. On this occasion, Pavel Jonas was received also by Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly. He congratulated Pavel Jonas on his order and presented him a greetings letter from the General Assembly. [Excerpts] [Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1930 GMT 17 Jun 85 LD]

FISCHER, JAPAN'S ABE OFFER 12 JUN DINNER TOASTS

LD122035 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1847 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Text] Berlin, 12 Jun (ADN) -- GDR Minister of Foreign Affairs Oskar Fischer and his wife gave a dinner in Berlin this evening for Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs Shintaro Abe and his wife. Among the guests in the Palais in Unter den Linden were Herbert Haeber, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Manfred Gerlach, GDR Council of State deputy chairman; Herbert Weiz, GDR Council of Ministers vice chairman; other members of the SED Central Committee, the Council of Ministers, and the Peoples' Chamber Presidium; and other public personages. The persons accompanying the Japanese foreign minister on his official visit to the GDR were also present.

In his toast Oskar Fischer stressed that the political exchanges in Berlin and Tokyo are proving timely, valuable, and useful in troubled times. "Today's talks were dominated by a common concern to resolve the basic, indeed vital question of our time, namely, the preservation of peace and the survival of mankind." In a world full of tension, complications, misunderstandings, and irritations, good relations between states with different social systems, relations that are beneficial to both sides, exert a favorable influence upon the global climate. The exchanges have confirmed anew that both states hold identical or similar views on not a few major international issues. That applies above all to the need to avert a nuclear holocaust and assure the peoples a secure peace. It also applies to the proposition that none of the controversial problems may and can be resolved by military force but only by peaceful means in conformity with the legitimate interests of all concerned.

Oskar Fischer said that a frank dialogue between statesmen holding different social views on the urgent questions of our time is indispensable. The GDR is working actively to bring about a worldwide coalition of reason and realism to stop the Moloch [Canaanite god to whom children were sacrificed] of war before it devours mankind. "That requires recognition of the realities that have emerged since World War II and abandonment of the pursuit of military superiority."

The GDR is putting great hopes on the negotiations begun in March between the USSR and United States on the whole range of nuclear and space weapons. The key issue is certainly to prevent the militarization of space. "We fully support the proposals of Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, and the USSR's unilateral contributions because they undoubtedly exert a beneficent and profound influence upon world affiars."

"Our position is that all sides can and must help to make a success of the Geneva negotiations by throwing all their weight into achieving concrete steps of arms limitation and disarmament and by refraining from anything tending to heighten world dangers and complications. The GDR is against any militarization of space for whatever reason. It strongly supports all those fighting to reduce military confrontation on earth and to exclude it from space." Oskar Fischer recalled that the Japanese prime minister recently reaffirmed the three nonnuclear principles to which the Japanese Government is committed as well as Japan's diplomacy of peace. The GDR sees this as a sign of responsibility in view of the nuclear danger facing mankind and as an obligation owed the victims of the atomic bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

If the nuclear states adopted Mikhail Gorbachev's proposal to introduce a moratorium on any nuclear weapons tests from 6 August 1985, the 40th anniversary of the dropping of the atomic bomb on Hiroshima, or earlier, this will be a significant step in banishing the danger of nuclear war.

The GDR is prepared to ensure its active cooperation with Japan far into the future in the interest of world peace and to the benefit of both sides.

In his reply, Shintaro Abe stressed that East German-Japanese relations have developed in a trouble-free way since the establishment of diplomatic relations in 1973. The state visit by State Council Chairman Erich Honecker 4 years ago played a great part in this.

The foreign minister recalled Erich Honecker's meetings with Emperor Hirohito and other personalities through which he made a great contribution to deepening mutual understanding between the two states. "I have great respect for the chairman's efforts to work for detente in the world by conducting dialogues with the leading personalities of states with differing social systems," Shintaro Abe stressed.

On the basis of the cultural agreement concluded by Oskar Fischer in 1977 on his visit to Japan, cultural exchanges between Japan and the GDR have developed strongly, the foreign minister said. It is of great significance for the development of bilateral relations that the lively cultural exchanges contribute towards cultivating the two peoples' friendship and toward enriching intellectual life.

Shintaro Abe continued: "Your country has had a noticeable economic upturn since World War II. We are cognizant of the fact that your people have built up today's GDR through excellent abilities and industry. We also respect the fact that in spite of the difficult international economic situation, the GDR has recently come off well and achieved economic growth in excess of last year and the previous year's plans."

Shintaro Abe stressed the high status of culture in the GDR and remarked that there are no music lovers in Japan who are not aware of the achievements of the GDR's orchestras and opera houses. He also said he is deeply impressed by the way in which the cultural legacy is cultivated with great regard in the GDR. In this connection, he spoke of the Humboldt University memorial dedicated last year for the Japanese poet Ogai Mori, who introduced German literature to Japan.

Referring to the open exchange of views on the current international situation and future relations between the two states conducted with the GDR foreign minister today, the Japanese foreign minister said: "As the situation of our states is different, we cannot agree on all points. But I feel strengthened in my views because I was able to note that no differences exist between the two states as far as the desire for peace is concerned."

In today's international society, where in spite of the differences in systems and in thoughts mutual dependency is increasing, world peace is indivisible, Shintaro Abe stressed. "There is no peace in Asia without peace in Europe, and there is no peace in Europe without peace in Asia. In view of this situation, I believe that an improvement in East-West relations in Europe is of great significance to world peace, as it is the cornerstone of security and peace in Europe and contributes to the high ideal of the peoples' self-determination. That is why I would like to stress the need for an improvement in East-West relations in Europe.

Shintaro Abe noted in conclusion that Japan and the GDR should further expand exchanges in the economic and cultural fields, and continue to work for world peace through continuing dialogues, as took place today. He expressed the conviction that Japan and the GDR, whose mutual understanding continues to deepen, have this duty and will continue to fulfill it.

The Japanese foreign minister concludes his official visit to the GDR on Thursday.

## EDITORIAL ARTICLE ON VISIT BY FRANCE'S FABIUS

AU151948 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Jun 85 p 2

[Editorial Article: "Stimuli Which Our Time Needs: On Erich Honecker's Meeting With Laurent Fabius"]

[Excerpts] The official visit of the premier of the Republic of France to the GDR and his talks with Erich Honecker usher in a new state in the relations between our two countries. This meeting, over and above its great significance for bilateral relations, has signaled a more trustful coexistence in East-West relations.

Four decades after the victory of the anti-Hitler coalition and the liberation from fascism, and 1 decade after the signing of the Helsinki Final Act, the GDR and France have reaffirmed their determination to promote detente instead of confrontation in international relations. They wish the longest period of peace of the century on our continent to continue for both the present and coming generations. It is first and foremost this dimension of the Berlin meeting that explains the great response the international public has accorded the talks between GDR and French statesmen.

France's premier and his entourage were accorded a friendly welcome in our Republic by the leading representatives of our state as well as by the residents of the capital, who extended to the guests a heartfelt welcome. Erich Honecker received Laurent Fabius as a representative of the nation which -- with the world-shaking ideas of the Enlightenment, of the great French Revolution of 1789, and of the Paris Commune -- has given great impetus to the progress of mankind. France also enjoys great prestige in our country. We know the weight of its voice on the decisions for a secure future for Europe and the entire globe.

Even though they only spent a short time with us, the French guests had an opportunity to obtain an impression of our country, its people, and their lives. They were able to see for themselves that our people need peace, security, and cooperation with other peoples for the peaceful building of their society and that they resolutely endorse all this.

Precisely now when the complicated world situation saddles all states -- big, medium-sized, and small -- with a tremendous responsibility, the official visit by the French premier to the GDR was an important international event. Erich Honecker's meeting with Laurent Fabius provided an opportunity for jointly seeking ways and realistic solutions to reduce international tensions, to halt the arms race on earth, and to put a stop to its expansion into space. Stimuli that our time needs are resulting from this visit.

## 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF FDGB'S FOUNDING CELEBRATED

### Honecker, Politburo at Gala

LD152221 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1555 GMT 15 Jun 85

[Text] Berlin 15 Jun (ADN) -- The National Executive Council of the FDGB marked the 40th anniversary of the founding of the largest and most comprehensive class and mass organization of the working class and all working people of the GDR with a festive event in Berlin.

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and other members of the party and state leadership were greeted with stormy applause in the German Staatsoper on Unter den Linden.

Taking their places together with Erich Honecker and Chairman of the FDGB National Executive Council Harry Tisch in the presidium of the festive event were members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo: Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber; Hermann Axen; Horst Dohlus; Herbert Haeber; Kurt Hager; Joachim Herrmann; Werner Jarowinsky; Guenther Kleiber; Egon Krenz; Werner Krolikowski; Erich Mielke; Guenter Mittag; Erich Mueckenberger; Konrad Naumann; Alfred Neumann; Guenter Schabowski; and Inge Lange.

Harry Tisch and Erich Honecker spoke at the festive event.

Well-known artists, choirs, and ensembles put together a festive program in which Mathilde Danegger, Eberhard Mellies, Dieter Wien, and the soloists Carola Nossek, Uta Priew, Hans-Juergen Schmidt, and Heinz Reeh took part. The Staatskapelle of Berlin under the musical direction of Robert Hanell, the choir of the German Staatsoper of Berlin under the direction of Ernst Stoy, and other well-known choirs of the country played and sang militant and workers' songs.

The warm applause for all the professional and amateur artists was also intended for Thaelmann pioneers, who conveyed greetings to the FDGB with recitations. The day ended with a dance of the innovators and the competition organizers.

## Honecker Speaks

LD152327 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1643 GMT 15 Jun 85

[Text] Berlin, 15 Jun (ADN) -- Erich Honecker's speech on the presentation of an "Ernst Thaelmann Banner" to the FDGB, which he made at the festive event of the FDGB National Executive Council in Berlin, has the following text:

On the 40th anniversary of the founding of the FDGB, it is a great joy for me to convey to you the warmest greetings and congratulations of the SED Central Committee.

In the organization of developed socialist society in the GDR, the trade unions are in the front rank. They decisively codetermine the course on which our workers' and peasants' power successfully advances in the fraternal bond with the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community.

During the past 40 years, in which fundamental revolutionary transformations of our society have taken place, the trade unions always proved their worth as a reliable comrade-in-arms of our party. The FDGB has made a considerable contribution to the development of socialist consciousness and to the political maturity of the working class through its activity. The trade unions have a decisive share -- I should like to emphasize this here today -- especially in the great significant progress which our country has attained since the beginning of the seventies. They actively codetermine successful realization of the main task in its unity of economic and social policy. As the engine of socialist competition, the trade unions have brought about a powerful upswing in mass initiative and have lastingly promoted the continuity and dynamism of our economic growth. They have proven themselves wise representatives of the interests of the working class and of all working people. And we can definitely be proud that we have built up a social order in which there are no unemployed.

Particular emphasis must be given to the activity of the trade unions in the adjustment of our national economy to comprehensive intensification. They are with ever greater effectiveness directing the activity of the labor collectives to the acceleration of scientific-technological progress and its economic utilization and to high-quality and effective work in all spheres.

The trade unions also prove their worth here as schools of socialism. The spectrum of their initiatives has been significantly expanded since the Eighth SED Congress. In particular, the good results with which the resolutions of the 10th FDGB Congress have been realized bear witness to this. That which has been attained here is in the interests of all the working people and all the citizens of our country, who are working with great energy in further organization of developed socialist society in the GDR.

The reality of today's socialist GDR is indivisibly linked with the reliable work and great strength and authority of the FDGB. Just as this applies to the economy, science, education, art, and culture, so too is it valid for the health and social sphere, for the protection and advancement of women, mothers, and children, for physical culture, and for sport and recreation.

The 40 years of the FDGB, we can state with complete justification, have been 4 decades of loyal fulfillment of duty in the interests of the noble goals of the revolutionary working class and all working people, and in the interests of the preservation and consolidation of peace. These have been 4 decades of active solidarity with all anti-imperialist fighters. In the name of the SED Central Committee, I express thanks from the bottom of our hearts to the FDGB and all its members and functionaries for their indefatigable activity for the good of the people of our socialist GDR.

The convening of the 11th SED Congress for April 1986 has introduced a new, significant phase in our joint work. Now it is important to conclude successfully the last year of the present 5-year plan, and thus at the same time to create solid points of departure for completion of the tasks until 1990 and beyond. As the first months of this year already show, socialist competition, which the trade unions are organizing with the slogan "High performances for the good of the people and for peace -- onward to the 11th SED Congress," is of great importance for this.

We are determined to continue consistently the course of the main task in the unity of economic and social policy. In this, in our firm conviction, we can always count on the initiative and creativity of the millions of members and functionaries of our trade unions.

On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the FDGB, the SED Central Committee pays tribute to the excellent revolutionary achievements of the FDGB in the organization of developed socialist society in the GDR with an "Ernst Thaelmann Honorary Banner." This honorary banner bears as its inscription the words of our unforgettable Comrade Ernst Thaelmann at the 11th German Communist Party Congress in 1927: "Learn, think, and feel with the working masses and really act with them and for them." This motto has always marked the activity of the FDGB, and we are firmly convinced that this will also be so in the future.

## SED CC Sends Greetings

AU171420 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15-16 Jun 85 p 1

["Greetings Message of the SED Central Committee on the 40th Anniversary of the Founding of the FDGB"]

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- The SED Central Committee has addressed to the FDGB the following congratulatory message, signed by its general secretary, Erich Honecker:

On the 40th anniversary of the founding of the FDGB, the SED Central Committee extends fraternal militant greetings to the 9.3 million workers, white-collar workers, and members of the intelligentsia organized in the trade unions.

The reminiscences of the past 4 decades, filled with struggles and work, illustrate that the largest and most comprehensive class and mass organization of the workers class and of all working people has always made an eminent contribution to the successfull development of the socialist GDR.

As schools of socialism, as a generator of socialist competition,and as representatives of the working people's interests, the trade unions are orienting their entire work toward further successfully implementing the decisions of the 10th SED Congress and toward consistently pursuing the proven course of the main task of the unity of economic and social policy.

In doing so, the socialist competition by the trade unions under the slogan "High achievements for the benefit of the people and peace -- onward to the 11th SED Congress" has shown a mobilizing effect. It releases important reserves for the new stage of economic strategy to safeguard by way of comprehensive intensification new, higher performances for the further stable and dynamic development of the GDR's national economy.

With their initiatives, the working people themselves are creating the starting basis for those decisions through which the 11th SED Congress will map out the next stretch of the road for fashioning developed socialist society in the GDR for a long time to come.

We express our most cordial gratitude and recognition for all this to the section organizers and to all members and FDGB officials.

Forty years of trade union work illustrate with all possible clarity the tremendous upheaval that the victory of the Soviet people created in the Great Fatherland War in 1945 and that the liberation of the German people from Hitler fascism ushered in. An entirely new chapter of their responsibility also began for the trade unions with the antifascist democratic transformation and the building of socialism. The GDR trade unions have always measured up to the new, greater responsibility fully and entirely.

Forty years of the FDGB: This represents 4 decades of loyal service to the lofty aims of the revolutionary workers class and of all working people. It also represents 4 decades of self-sacrificing, successful work for the well-being of our people, and 4 decades of consistent anti-imperialist solidarity and active work in the WFTU.

The emergence and growth of the socialist GDR and the consolidation of its international positions are inseparably linked with the dependable, constant commitment of the FDGB to the further comprehensive strengthening of worker-peasant power.

Communists, social democrats, and representatives of various trade unions derived the lessons of history immediately after the liberation from Hitler fascism. The hour of the FDBG's birth struck with the appeal of the Greater Berlin preparatory trade union committee of 15 June 1945 to form new, free trade unions.

In the spirit of Ernst Thaelmann and implementing his legacy, the principles of Marxist-Leninist trade union policy were implemented and thus the basis for united, strong, and revolutionary trade unions was created in the GDR. They have proved their worth in all combat situations and have greatly helped shape the appearance of the ruling workers class in the GDR.

The concepts and deeds of our FDGB trade unions have codetermined every stage, every major event in the revolutionary transformation of our country in the past 4 decades. Our party has always been able to depend on the trade unions.

The influence of the trade unions in the economy and science, in social policy, in the arts and culture, and in all spheres of our socialist society has greatly increased since the Eighth SED Congress.

A significant new stage in our joint work began with the preparation of the 11th SED Congress. It remains our supreme principle to do all we can for the well-being of the people and for the happiness of man by consistently working to comprehensively strengthen socialism, prevent a nuclear war, and ensure peace. The main task of the unity of economic and social policy will also be determinative for the period of the coming 5-year plan.

The Central Committee is convinced that the trade unions, the loyal fellow strugglers of the party of the workers class, will also henceforth do all they can to further successfully fashion developed socialist society in the GDR. It remains a point of honor for every comrade, party organization, and SED leadership to effectively support the trade unions in their responsible activities.

The GDR Council of Ministers also sent a congratulatory message.

## MARITIME, SATELLITE EXPERIMENT WITH USSR REPORTED

LD171353 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0514 GMT 17 Jun 85

[Text] Rostock, 17 Jun (ADN) -- In an experiment in the eastern Baltic Sea, scientists from the GDR and USSR have concluded preliminary work for the use of long-range reconnaissance processes in maritime research. Methods for the future use of satellite information in exploring the rapidly changing natural conditions of the sea surface were analyzed here.

"The program focused on work to determine the temperature of the water and the concentration of chlorophyll in the layers of the sea close to the surface," explained GDR expedition leader Dr Hans-Juergen Bros in a talk with ADN. "On the basis of the data gained, the relationship is derived from the materials contained in the water and the radiation spread from the sea, in order to thus gain objective information on the distribution of phytoplankton in the sea from satellite measurements." The measurements of heat radiation from the sea also help improve methods to determine the surface temperature of the sea by means of weather satellites.

In the investigations, the research ship A.V. Humboldt from the Warnemuende Institute for Oceanography in the GDR Academy of Sciences worked together with Soviet research aircraft and satellites of the Meteor series. In the future, photographs of the condition of large sea areas will be possible with the deployment of air and satellite-based, long-range reconnaissance processes.

## SOCIALIST HEALTH MINISTERS CONFERENCE OPENS

AU131330 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Jun 85 p 4

[Excerpts] East Berlin -- On 10 June the 25th Conference of the Health Ministers of Socialist Countries opened in Berlin. On behalf of the host country, Prof Dr Ludwig Mecklinger, GDR minister of health, welcomed delegations from 17 states to the 3-day conference.

At the end of the conference's first day, delegations reported on implementation of the resolutions of the 24th Conference of the Health Ministers of Socialist Countries.

In the afternoon, the participants laid a wreath at the monument for the Polish soldier and the German antifascist in the Berlin Friedrichshain in honor of the fighters against fascism.

## Stoph Meets Health Ministers

AU131848 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 Jun 85 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ADN) -- On 11 June, Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received the heads of delegations currently staying in the GDR on the occasion of the 25th Conference of Health Ministers of Socialist Countires. On behalf of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, he asked them to convey friendly greetings and best wishes to the leading representatives of the fraternal parties and the heads of state of the participating countries.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers gave an account of some main issues of the state of development and further shaping of developed socialist society in the GDR. He paid tribute to the manifold activities of the working people in preparation for the 11th SED Congress, aimed at consistently implementing the main task of the unity of economic and social policy even under changed international conditions. The socio-political successes carry particular weight among the achievements accomplished since the destruction of Hiterite fascism and the liberation of the German people 40 years ago. They are, last but not least, the results of the profitable fraternal cooperation with the USSR and the other socialist states, he said.

Willi Stoph expressed the conviction that the deliberations of the ministers of health, who are dealing with prevention as a fundamental principle of socialist health care, will contribute to protect the health of the people in our fraternal countries even better by implementing the most elementary of human rights, the right to life.

He assured the representatives of the developing countries participating in the conference of the firm support of the GDR people and wished them success in their just struggle for national independence and social progress against all imperialism's attempts to disturb their peaceful construction work.

On behalf of all participants at the ministerial conference, Dr Sergey Burenkov, USSR minister of health, expressed thanks for the hospitality and spoke about the results of the talks achieved to date, which he assessed as valuable.

In full agreement, the interlocutors emphasized the need to end the imperialist course of confrontation and arms buildup and to rally all forces of reason and realism to prevent a nuclear inferno and ensure world peace. They expressed the hope that the Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva will lead to preventing the arms race in space and halting it on earth. The constructive approach of the USSR, once more proved by its latest proposals, is encouraging and demands a positive answer from the United States, they stated.

During the talk, which took place in an atmosphere of friendship and cordiality, the fraternal solidarity of the participating countries and their close cooperation for the benefit of their peoples were underscored.

TISCH, FRENCH TU HEAD HOLD TALKS IN PARIS

LD171957 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1410 GMT 17 Jun 85

[Text] Paris, 17 Jun (ADN) -- A delegation of the FDGB Executive Committee led by FDGB Chairman Harry Tisch, Politburo member of the SED Central Committee, began talks in Paris on 17 June with a delegation of the CGT [General Labor Confederation] Executive Committee under CGT General Secretary Henry Krasucki.

The talks passed in a friendly atmosphere in the spirit of traditional solidarity. The delegations discussed the safeguarding of world peace and securing the rights of working people. They exchanged views on experience gained in representing the interests of trade union members and on the work of the trade unions in their countries.

Harry Tisch presented the CGT general secretary with a volume of documents in German and French compiled by the Bernau Trade Union College and the CGT Institute for Social History. It traces the relations between both trade union organizations over the last 35 years.

BEIL RECEIVED BY FRENCH FINANCE MINISTER

LD171955 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1633 GMT 17 Jun 85

[Text] Paris, 17 Jun (ADN) -- During his stay in Paris for the eighth session of the GDR -France mixed government commission, State Secretary Dr Gerhard Beil, member of the GDR Council of Ministers, met with Pierre Beregovoy, the French minister of economy, finance, and budget, on Monday. Starting out from the commitments on the further dynamic development of bilateral economic relations made by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and French Prime Minister Laurent Fabius, the parties to the talks discussed measures for the development of foreign trade relations in the years 1985-86.

The talks were conducted in an open and constructive atmosphere.

MSZMP'S KOTAI ON POLITICAL COOPERATION WITH SED

LD151236 Budapest MTI in English 1017 GMT 15 Jun 85

[Text] Berlin, June 14 (MTI) -- On invitation of the Central Committee of the German Socialist Unity Party a working visit was paid to Berlin by Geza Kotai, member of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, head of the Foreign Affairs Department of the Central Committee, and by Istvan Oszi, deputy head of the Foreign Affairs Department of the Central Committee.

Hermann Axen, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the German Socialist Unity Party, secretary of the Central Committee received the Hungarian party worker delegation at a friendly meeting held in a comradely atmosphere. The delegation held talks with Guenter Seiber, member of the CC of the GSUP, head of the International Relations Department. At the meeting an exchange of views was held on certain topical issues in international life, with particular respect to the situation of peace, security and cooperation in Europe. The delegations supplied information to one another on the international activity of the HSWP and the GSUP and examined the course of implementing the bilateral inter-party cooperation agreements for 1984 and 1985.

FINANCE OFFICIAL EXPLAINS BANKRUPTCY SITUATION

AU170758 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 11 Jun 85 p 3

[Article by Istvan Csillag, department head in the Ministry of Finance: "Bankruptcy of Enterprises and Publicity"]

[Text] It is rather unpleasant to go bankrupt, to lose influence in shaping events around us, and to acknowledge failure. But perhaps it is even more unpleasant if things held dear and investments that were thought to be safe turn out to be a mere scrap, and through self-deception, not only some of the things held dear vanish, but assets that may have been used for a new beginning are lost.

I would not say that formulating the rules of bankruptcy proceedings was initiated on the basis of recognizing these psychological realities, but the liquidations of the past few years certainly awake similar realizations. From this stems the idea that there would be a reasonable limit to risks and that there must be a way of not allowing an enterprise -- especially if it is of national importance -- to become an irresponsible game played at the expense of others.

Chain Reaction of Debt Collection

As a result of new management forms becoming operative in the nationalized enterprises, the independence of firms became complete and they were freed from dependence on external factors. Logically, the demand emerged for setting risk limits commensurate to the level of independence and also for creating the possibility for the independent sellers to maintain their financial balance. This has taken place because in the past, when enterprises became either debtors or creditors, the firms looked to the state authorities for "understanding," for state support, instead of finding a way out by reaching agreements with other enterprises and by shaping realistic programs based on acceptance of facts. The expectations of enterprises, however, were not disappointed. The state authorities did not help out just because, through the methods of direct management, they had become deeply involved in the enterprises, and frequently the bankruptcy of an enterprise was a result of long procrastinating on the part of the higher authorities. There was another reason, too, namely, that by covering up injudicious company decisions the amount of debt grew tremendously and there was no way of introducing curative measures based on gradual rehabilitation. Only a miracle or the particular "solicitude" of the state could help. Having no other choice, however, the state authorities artifically restored the solvency of the debtor and tried to allay the fears of the creditors.

However, setting up a sensible system of procedures, asequence of individual paragraphs, and defining the rights of the parties involved pose no problem, because there are plenty of examples of this. Rather, one must act by disregarding the rules of procedure, as it were, and face heretofore postponed decisions, and deal with amassed and suddenly vanished hopes. Because our industry is centralized, each product is usually produced by one or two enterprises so that one single "impatient" creditor may set a chain reaction in motion.

Thus, it is necessary for bankruptcy proceedings to be accompanied by state rehabilitation measures in order to prevent large-scale employment problems. This means that adjudication of a bankruptcy -- at least in the beginning -- has to be decided by heeding the multiplying effect, although the mere declaration of a due claim that will not be settled within the time limit prescribed could be regarded as the criterion for declaring bankruptcy.

In our socialist economic system the bankruptcy procedures serve a dual purpose: dealing with the protection of creditors and facilitating the survival of the enterprise. Most probably, it will not be possible to follow the U.S. or FRG practice whereby, based on a single cause of defaulting on a creditor's claim, there is actually the threat of a bankruptcy petititon being filed. In our case we cannot adopt the practice of offering legal protection to the extreme interest of a creditor by declaring a debtor who failed to settle only one claim to be insolvent. Although the petition of a single creditor may serve as the basis for declaring bankruptcy, the petitioner must give reliable evidence that the debtor is insolvent not only with regard to the petitioner but also in general, in regard to all creditors. Consequently, proving insolvency will be a complex action and because the current banking system is rather monopolized and one-dimensional, the declaration of the monetary institute will play a decisive role in the procedures.

Facing Court!

There is no longer an argument that bankruptcy proceedings should guarantee impartiality in court, enforce the subordination of the debtors and the creditors as opposing parties, and emphasize the dominating role of the creditors. These requirements are based not only on the unfavorable experience of recent years when the leaders of the indebted enterprise frequently succeeded in forcing the creditors to continue granting credits, but it is also based on the changes in the management system. Namely, if the directing bodies, the founders of the state enterprise, stay clear of the enterprise's management, they surely cannot find their position compatible with their continued protection of the activity of the enterprise -- which is theoretically independence -- by deciding on the creditors' proposals.

There is a more important question than the issue discussed above: When, in which phase of the proceedings, should the rehabilitation measures -- settling the claims of the creditors -- take place in order to either partly or fully maintain the operation of the enterprise? Both tradition and the protection of the reputations of large enterprises suggest that the state rehabilitation should possibly precede the start of bankruptcy proceedings in court. This practice is also supported by those who fear that foreign markets, acquired with great difficulty, will be lost if it becomes public that bankruptcy proceedings have been initiated against a large enterprise.

There is the similar view of those who know that the state cannot remain passive in the case of large enterprises that operate 8 to 10 subsidiaries in the country.

Others, however, argue that the right to start bankruptcy proceedings cannot depend on state rehabilitation, because the main purpose of bankruptcy proceedings is publicity and the discouragement of irresponsible insolvency. Bankruptcy cannot solve problems involving past losses, but at least it could trigger a reaction of "save whatever possible." The proceedings also play the role of traffic police: Their duty is not to impose a fine no matter what, but to discourage traffic offenders. Of course, if one always got away with not paying the fine -- because the children are crying at home, because there is no money, because there was no time to switch on the headlights -- there would be no point in having traffic regulations.

Chekhov said: "If a revolver is shown on the stage, it has to be fired in the play." We would find ourselves in a similar situation as regards rehabilitation measures, because the enterprise, together with the closely related authorities, could always say that the state should pay up; otherwise there would be serious problems with supply, employment, and the good name of the business. This would bring back the good old custom that "one orders the song and the other pays."

A most delicate situation is the phase of agreements between the creditors and the debtor and there are a lot of doubts about how to organize such an action. Some people consider it hardly possible to reach such an agreement in court if the creditor has filed the petition because no payment has been received following peaceful negotiations. Against this argument stands the international practice that creditors very rarely file petitions; in most cases it is done by the debtors themselves.

Creditors are in most cases not prepared to write off part of the claims and thus openly admit that they miscalculated. Creditors hope that the debtor, be it even in the distant future, will pay back the entire debt along with the interest. However, it is in the interest of the debtor, by admitting his own failure, to force the creditors to maintain their sound self-control, and not jeopardize the future of his business by postponing repayments.

Court negotiations are also in the interest of the debtor, because there he can also offer suggestions, and nobody knows the business potential better than the debtor himself. Thus, he will reserve for himself the option of taking initiatives. It is true, however, that we cannot expect such a natural reaction in our country where there is a well-established "debtors club" whose members never leave. Nevertheless, if bankruptcy proceedings precede rehabilitation measures, this will stop the debtors club from growing, or at least the "standing members" will have to have an emergency situation. The obligation to adduce evidence will therefore be reversed, and inevitably the management incurring debts will be changed.

The Basis of Trust

One can expect that at the beginning of the efforts to reduce the amount of debts, the state, as one of the creditors, will have to reach somewhat deeper into its pocket in promoting negotiations. In other words, the state can undertake rehabilitation more often. Delaying this decision on rehabilitation, on the other hand, means leaving our own debts to our children. It is evident that the time of rehabilitation by the state can be considered due only after failure to reach an agreement. Precisely because of this it is assumed that many creditors may withdraw from an agreement, hoping to gain a larger sum by way of a state rehabilitation. It is necessary to restrict the possibility of rehabilitation by making it available only in the justified situations, because only thus can the creditors be made to admit that it is their failure also if the debtor becomes insolvent. The creditors could have been more cautious themselves.

Finally, bankruptcy proceedings may lead to liquidation of a business. In such cases people should not believe that the closed factory is finished and done with forever. All that is meant is that the means, machinery, and workers of the business will belong to another enterprise. Of course, this is a painful process that starts with the removal of the company leaders and that could even change the workplace and trade of certain groups of workers. Therfore, it is necessary to develop a "safety net" to prevent the fall or to decrease its force by retaining the workers and alleviating their difficulties by providing temporary employment.

The introduction of bankruptcy proceedings is not an end in itself. It will be introduced to discourage irresponsible business activities carried out at the expense of others and to compel people to deal with the common assets in a prudent manner. Karoly Eotvos [famous Hungarian scholar] writes: "The basis of trust is frequent control" What else can be a better basis for trust and strict socioeconomic control than the expectation of publicity that can at the same time be increased by the bankruptcy proceedings?

HORN ON PREPARATION FOR BUDAPEST CULTURAL FORUM

LD162111 Budapest MTI in English 1745 GMT 16 Jun 85

[Text] Budapest, June 16 (MTI) -- The representatives of the 33 European signatories to the Helsinki Final Act, and of the United States and Canada decided in Madrid in Autumn 1983 to hold a cultural forum from October 15 to November 25, 1985. On their request the Hungarian People's Republic undertook to organize the forum in Budapest. In the meanwhile the 35 participating states have agreed to discuss in the meeting issues of creativity, the spread of cultural values, and cultural cooperation.

Dr Gyula Horn, state secretary of foreign affairs and deputy chairman of the preparatory committee, discussed preparations with MTI Hungarian news agency and Hungarian television.

Q: In what do you see the sense and importance of the cultural forum from the point of view of the Helsinki process?

A: The cultural forum is a natural and, at the same time, a specific part of what is called the Helsinki process. Although it will discuss cultural issues, it is practically a political consultation. In a given, rather tense international situation it will provide an opportunity for strengthening the spirit of mutual confidence and understanding, and launching an unprecedented all-European dialogue.

It will be a forum of political character as the most prominent representatives of culture and arts have always exceeded l'art pour l'art, and sought to find an answer to the vital questions of human and social development, which will most probably be reflected by the work of the meeting. The forum may contribute to a further approach between peoples and nations and to mutual understanding. It will most probably endorse recommendations that may further broaden cultural cooperation between the 25 countries, and thus encourage advance in other fields of relations.

Q: What is the significance of the forum for the host country, the Hungarian People's Republic?

A: To organize the forum is a great honour and responsibility for us. It will be the first occasion since the beginning of the Helsinki process that an international consultation of such a kind will be held in a Warsaw Treaty member state. For the first time in history, Hungary will host a state-level international conference with countries belonging to different social systems and representing, in many respects, opposing policies.

The balanced and constructive foreign and internal policies, and the international prestige of our country most probably contributed to the decision on the venue of the forum. The contribution of Hungarian arts and sciences that have enriched universal human civilization also played a part. Hungary is open to all genuine cultural values of Europe and the world.

As we belong to the small countries, and our language is known by few, we have a particular interest in familiarizing people with our cultural assets, and contributing to a more balanced exchange and spread of cultural values between the participating states.

Q: What preparations are being carried out?

A: Over the recent period preparations have palpably accelerated in the participating countries, which has been indicated by the large number of bilateral inter-state consultations. The delegations are being made up and will include governmental representatives as well as prominent personalities from all fields of the arts.

Preparations in Hungary are directed by the National Preparatory Committee which includes several prominent personalities of cultural life. With the other participants we are preparing the presentation of important assets of European culture in a series of events, to be held simultaneously with the forum. The 35 participating states are expected to hold an exhibition of contemporary art, international film days, and a stamp exhibition. Hungarian television is to hold an international gala, and will start telecasting TV films of the participating countries in July.

Q: Is it not a too optimistic approach to expect achievements from the forum in the present tense world situation?

A: Probably, the consultation will not be free from sharp debates or from eventual clashes, as there are also considerable ideological differences in the field of intellectual life. Furthermore, there are considerable differences in approach, both on the national and the international level, what to consider genuine cultural assets. We must also consider that the sharpening ideological struggle is a concomitant of the present tense international situation. It is beyond doubt that such factors will influence the atmosphere and success of the Budapest meeting. It is to be considered a possiblity that there will be people in the West who will try to disturb the work of the forum.

On our side, together with the other countries of the socialist community, we are of the view that the consultation should be the venue of constructive debates, and a forum of common will reflecting mutual interest in cultural cooperation. The agenda, plan of work and rules of procedures of the forum fundamentally ensure that, if the participants show political good will, the cultural forum will fulfill an important political and cultural mission.

Hungary as a participant and at the same time as host and organizer is not only interested in the success of the event but has also assumed responsibility for ensuring the undisturbed work of all participants. To this end we are making every efforts so that we can hold a cultural forum, in accordance with our laws, constitutional order and international practice and expectations, which will be remembered by all participants as an undisturbed, calm and well-organized event.

GASPAR RETURNS FROM GENEVA ILO TALKS 14 JUNE

LD151223 Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 15 Jun 85

[Text] Budapest, June 14 (MTI) -- Sandor Gaspar, president of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions and of the World Federation of Trade Unions, who attended the annual conference of the International Labour Organization in Geneva arrived home to Budapest on Friday. During his stay in Geneva he met with Viktor Karpov, head of the Soviet delegation to the USSR-USA negotiations on nuclear and space weapons, and spoke with Francis Blanchard, director general of the International Labour Office.

JARUZELSKI SPEECH OPENS 20TH PZPR PLENUM

AU171032 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 13 Jun 85 pp 1-2

["Report" on opening speech by PZPR First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski at the 20th PZPR Central Committee Plenum in Warsaw on 12 June]

[Text] Opening the plenum, W. Jaruzelski greeted members of the central party authorities, State Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski, and all invited guests. Our plenum, he said, is also being attended by members of the Internal Party Commission; organizational secretaries of voivodship committees; a group of first secretaries of the primary party organizations and of plant, gmina, urban-rural, and precinct committees; and secretaries of party committees of military districts and services.

This meeting, W. Jaruzelski continued, will deal with the effectiveness of party work and with improving party performance. We want to realistically assess the positive processes within the party and consider the conditions under which they can be accelerated and intensified so that our joint efforts to solve our problems and tasks are more effective.

W. Jaruzelski said that the 20th plenum had been preceded by various preparations involving an evaluation of the party's present situation, especially progress in renewing internal party life on Leninist norms, pinpointing weaknesses, defining the ways of eliminating them, and revealing how action effectiveness can be increased.

W. Jaruzelski said the materials submitted during the preparations for the plenum include the following:

-- an evaluation of the accountability campaign carried out in party organizations and cells in the field;

-- the results of the control checks carried out by the Central Auditing Commission, the Central Party Control Commission, and the Central Committee Political-Organizational Department;

-- the evaluations of party work compiled by voivodship committees in Gdansk, Szczecin, Warsaw, Krakow, Lodz, Tarnow, Legnica, Czestochowa, Lublin, Bielsko-Biala, Walbrzych, Katowice, Poznan, Elblag, Radom, and Torin;

-- the reviews of the internal party work carried out by the Bialystok, Elblag, Rzeszow, and Zielona Gora voivodship party organizations; and

-- the analysis of the statistics concerning party members and candidates.

W. Jaruzelski stressed that the party's correct personnel policy is one of the basic sources of the party's strength and authority. At the 13th plenum, he said, we approved the main principles of the PZPR's personnel policy as the basic directives for work with the party and state cadres. In line with the 13th Plenum resolution, the Central Committee Secretariat issued detailed directives on how party cells should implement personnel policy. The issues of this policy have often been addressed by Central Committee plenums, meetings of the problem commissions, the Politburo, and the Central Committee Secretariat, and by information and consultation meetings.

We tackled these issues, W. Jaruzelski continued, at the National PZPR Delegates Conference in March 1984 and we discussed them at the recent Poznan conference of the party-economic aktivs.

We are aware of the fact, W. Jaruzelski stressed, that although the general appraisal of the new personnel policy is positive, its implementation continues to be affected by some weaknesses. What is necessary is to uncover the reasons for these weaknesses and to propose specific remedies. We believe, he said, that now is the right moment to sum up the first stage of the process of propagating and implementing the principles and criteria of our personnel policy.

W. Jaruzelski stressed that, aside from the Politburo's main theses, the members of the central party authorities have received various materials, including "The Appraisal of the PZPR's Numerical Strength and Composition"; "The Report on the Work Performed by the Central Committee, the Politburo, the Central Committee Secretariat, and the Central Committee Commissions Between 16 October 1984 and 31 May 1985"; "The Report on the Implementation of the Ninth Plenum Resolution of July 1982 on Letters and Complaints Sent to Party Cells and Organizations"; "The Report on the Contents of Letters and Complaints Sent to the Central Committee and to the Party Cells in the Field in 1984"; "The Report on Implementation of the 16th Plenum Resolution"; "The Report on Implementation of 18th Plenum Resolution on Party Tasks in Implementing the 1985 Central Annual Tasks"; "The Report of the Key Problems of Implementing the Main Principles of the will PZPR's Personnel Policy Adopted by the 13th Plenum"; and "The Issues of the Effectiveness of Party Work," which was the title of the report compiled by the Central Auditing Commission Presidium and adopted by the 13th Plenum of the Central Auditing Commission on 5 June 1985.

Other materials were handed over at the beginning of the plenum. Saying this, W. Jaruzelski expressed the conviction that these materials constitute a large package of evaluations and reports that will no doubt prove to be very valuable when the plenum resolution is adopted. The tasks mapped out by the plenum, W. Jaruzelski continued, should help to organizationally improve party activities and to mobilize party efforts to implement the ninth party congress resolutions.

W. Jaruzelski then stressed that the elections of deputies to the ninth term of the Sejm will be a special event in the country's sociopolitical life. In this connection we will have to accomplish extremely important and responsible tasks, he said, which be the tasks of the entire party and its cells and organizations.

W. Jaruzelski also put forward proposals for the skeleton agenda of the 20th plenum and said that after the opening report to the plenum has been read by Tadeusz Porebski, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, plenum issues will be discussed from the floor. We propose, he said, that today we focus on issues connected with the situation of our party, tomorrow concentrating on the problems of implementing personnel policy. In this connection, it was planned for Wladyslaw Honkisz, head of the Central Committee Department of Personnel Policy, to take the floor. The plenum should end with the adoption of resolutions on the aforementioned issues.

## PAP Summarizes Discussion

LD171843 Warsaw PAP in English 1415 GMT 17 Jun 85

[By PAP journalist]

[Text] Warsaw, June 17 -- At its 20th plenary meeting last week the PUWP CC discussed the current situation within the party and adopted a resolution on raising the effectiveness of its political and organizing work. It also announced the convening of the 10th PUWP Congress in the second quarter of 1986.

In one of its basic documents, the plenum summed up the review campaign held earlier this year.

This was the third campaign following the 9th party congress. The campaign made it possible to broadly review ideological and political condition of party members, authorities at different levels and organizations. Apart from that, in advance of the 20th plenum, a review was carried out on party work in four voivodship organizations, with much of other material being collected as a basis for comprehensive assessments.

The rich material of the 20th plenum points to the party's essential progress in restoring its internal ties and mechanisms of work. There has been a progress in the stability of party ranks, a decline in the number of strike-offs and explusions, and an increase in the number of admissions of new candidates, mainly young workers.

The majority of basic party organizations (POP) overcame passiveness, got internally consolidated and intensified their activities, regaining confidence and its position of a political leader in work establishments and in production.

With its membership of 2,112,000 including full members and candidate members, the party remains a mass party, despite a profound decline which mainly took place in the years 1981-82. It has been for several months now that admissions to party organizations in a dozen or so voivodships have been outscaling strike-offs and expulsions.

The plenum pointed to the already stabilized trends of growth in party ranks.

Among particularly positive factors is the fact that the bulk of newly admitted candidate members is made up of workers and people under 29. As it was pointed out in the Political Bureau report, the number of young people admitted to the party has long been exceeding the number of those quitting it.

Each basic party organization must constantly see to its qualitative and quantitative development, so that its ranks may include leading workers and other leading employees. The plenum's resolution on raising the effectiveness of party political and organizing work points to the need for a better distribution of party forces, with a view to securing its active presence in all major milieux, especially among the great-industry working class.

There is also the continuing need for increasing the number of young people admitted to the party, with an eye to balancing the natural shift of young PUWP members to higher age brackets. Participants in the plenum stressed that one should constantly see to it that the party's quantitative growth should keep pace with high qualitative demands, and pointed to the necessity to develop different forms of party training.

COUNCIL OF STATE ADOPTS ELECTORAL RESOLUTIONS

LD172035 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 17 Jun 85

[Text] At today's meeting the Council of State adopted resolutions establishing the procedure for delegating trustees to electoral commissions and the principles of storing electoral documents. It examined a report on the effects of work by the volunteers last year and the principal proposals in the field for the current year. The decline in public activeness has been slowed down. The value of voluntary public work last year amounted to Z30.5 billion. The Council of State examined a report on last year's activity of the bar. It set up a public committee for restoration of monuments with Henryk Jablonski as its chairman. It also defined the procedure for submitting proposals for the award of the Rodlo Medal and the honorary title of Merited Power Worker of the PPR.

## COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DISCUSSES TASKS, BILLS

LD172216 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 17 Jun 85

[Text] During today's session, the Council of Ministers discussed government tasks arising from the decisions of the 19th PZPR Central Committee Plenum. Long-term activities by government and local and economic administration bodies both relating to expanding the participation of the Polish intelligentsia in solving the problems facing our country and aiming at raising the intelligentsia's social and material status will be undertaken.

The Council of Ministers also approved a report on the implementation of the tasks of the National Socioeconomic Plan for 1983-84. Reports on the state budget and the balance of payments for 1983-84, and on the fulfillment of the Culture Development Fund and the State Professional Incentive Fund for last year were noted. Also, reports on the realization of the government austerity and counterinflation program were examined. The Council of Ministers also discussed bills on the duties of the security service and Citizens Militia officials, and on amendments to the Maritime Code act. The bills will be submitted to the Sejm.

## MEDIA COMMITTEE DEBATES YOUTH PROBLEMS

LD171947 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1520 GMT 17 Jun 85

[Text] The way in which problems of the young generation are presented in radio and television programs is the subject of a party program conference in the Committee for Radio and Television Affairs. Representatives of youth organizations from a dozen or so large work enterprises and scientific research institutions that deal with problems of the younger generation took part. Tadeusz Porebski and Mieczyslaw Rakowski also participated in the conference.

## SOLOMENTSEV-LED DELEGATION ARRIVES IN WARSAW

LD172016 Warsaw PAP in English 1706 GMT 17 Jun 85

[Text] Warsaw, June 17 -- Political Bureau member and chairman of CPSU CC Party Control Commission Mikhail Solomentsev accompanied by Chairman of the Party Control Commission of the Ukrainian Communist Party Aleksandr Botvin, and chairman of the Party Control Commission of the Belorussian Communist Party's Committee of Brest Ivan Kachur, arrived here today for a few-days visit under a PUWP-CPSU cooperation scheme. At Warsaw's airport, the Soviet guests were welcomed by Chairman of PUWP's Main Commission for Party Control Jerzy Urbanski and PUWP CC Political Bureau members: PUWP CC Secretary Tadeusz Porebski and First Secretary of PUWP Warsaw Committee Marian Wozniak. Present was Soviet Ambassador to Poland Aleksandr Aksyonov.

The Soviet delegation will exchange their experiences with PUWP activists, especially as regards the functioning of both parties' control bodies, and will meet with leaderships of party organizations of Warsaw, Poznan, and Krakow.

## STATISTICAL REPORT ON LAG IN INDUSTRY CITED

LD172312 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 17 Jun 85

[Text] There are still too few signs that it will be possible to completely fulfill this year's plan tasks.

This is the general conclusion arising from careful reading of the report of the Main Statistical Office on the economic situation in the country. The winter losses, which, perhaps, were approached with excessive optimism, have put a squeeze on the whole economy. The situation on the labor market is bad. The drop in the number of workers employed in industry -- over 43 percent -- is a symptom pointing to difficulties in catching up with the backlog. All this influences the results achieved by foreign trade.

Construction workers have also achieved poor results. From January through May they have completed almost 14 percent fewer apartments than in a similar period last year. These basic economic phenomena are accompanied by a disproportionate wage increase rate in terms of labor efficiency. If, in addition, one takes into consideration the current rate of production and the limited supply of goods, it is easy to come to the conclusion that we are not achieving the expected progress in the task of reaching the market equilibrium.

SIWICKI ADDRESSES MEETING OF RESERVE OFFICERS

AU131602 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 11 Jun 85 pp 1-2

[Major Tadeusz Filipek report on speech by Army General Florian Siwicki, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, to the Fifth National Conference of the Aktivs of Reserve Officers' Clubs in Warsaw on 10 June]

[Text] Greeting the distinguished audience, Army General Florian Siwicki stressed the wide range of social and defense activities engaged in by reserve officers and the need to continually improve them. He praised the reserve officers' sense of civic duty and thanked them sincerely for all they had done for socialist Poland and its Armed Forces, and for continuing to do all within their power for them.

Referring to the complex international situation, the minister of national defense described current national defense problems and informed the reserve officers about the tasks and activities of the PPR Armed Forces at the present time. He expressed the conviction that members of reserve officers' clubs, being an important support body for the Armed Forces, will do everything they can to play a fundamental role in shaping an appropriate sociopolitical atmosphere in their communities, particularly in the period before and during the course of the PPR Sejm election campaign.

General Florian Siwicki thanked the distinguished audience and through them all reserve officers, ensigns, noncommissioned officers, and cadet officers for their achievements in patriotic defense work to date, and he wished them further successful work in training and teaching, and satisfaction with social achievements, as well as health and personal happiness.

TEACHERS UNION OFFICIAL ON SHORTAGE OF TEACHERS

AU142118 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10 Jun 85 p 5

["GAR" signed report: "How Can We Keep Teachers in Schools?"]

[Text] Discussing with a PAP reporter the personnal difficulties in our schools -- these difficulties are occasioned among other things by the increased number of children of school age and by the retirement of large numbers of teachers -- Michael Langowski, deputy chairman of the Polish Teachers Union, said:

Last year, which was the first year in which the Teacher Charter was put into operation, some 16,000 qualified teachers decided to retire because of the charter's provision that any teacher can retire after 30 years of service. This year as many as 50,000 teachers will be entitled to retire under this provision, and 20,000 of them have already applied for retirement. In the coming years between 11,000 and 13,000 teachers will attain the retirement age every year, and this will obviously intensify the personnel difficulties in education.

The Teacher Charter provisions are inviolable, but some measures could be taken to change the situation. For example, incentives in the form of 20-30 percent increases in salaries could be introduced to make teachers stay at their posts. These increases could also be granted to the retired teachers to bring them back to schools for some more years to work at full salaries and do overtime if necessary.

We have consulted teachers on these increases, and they have agreed to our proposals, but this cannot be said about the institutions responsible for financing education.

The flow of newly graduated teachers to schools, especially to those in the rural areas, is very small, and one of the main reasons for this is the low salaries for young teachers and the lack of housing. The National Fund for Schools may improve the situation, but this will take a long time.

That is why we need more flexible solutions, one of them being to keep at schools for at least some period of time the qualified teachers who are due to retire now or in the next few years. Many of these teachers could continue to work at schools because they are healthy and not too old and could do with extra earnings. But we must create the necessary conditions for them.

PILA PLENUM CRITICIZES TEACHERS' ATTITUDES

AU131304 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 11 Jun 85 p 2

[Wladyslaw Wrzask report: "The Role and Place of Intelligentsia"]

[Text] The plenum of the Pila Voivodship PZPR Committee was devoted to the tasks of party cells and organizations in the work with the intelligentsia in line with the 19th Central Committee Plenum resolutions.

The plenum, which was attended by representatives of various groups of society, debated the place and role of the modern intelligentsia. As Tadeusz Witoslawski from the china plant in Chodzieza said, it was a good thing that the documents of the 19th plenum were previously discussed with various intelligentsia communities.

The plenum discussion also produced critical voices, which stressed the inactivity and passivity of some intellectuals and pointed to the great differences among them. For example, the absence of ideological fitness among some teachers and cultural workers is responsible for defects in the upbringing of children and youngsters. That is why all teachers should undergo political training. The participants in the discussion also suggested that it is necessary to stimulate the activity of the primary party organizations in schools in order to bring about closer links between teaching and the socialist nature of upbringing.

The plenum adopted a schedule for propagating and implementing tasks resulting from the 19th plenum. The schedule details tasks in this connection for all party members, organizations, and cells.

The plenum, which was chaired by Stanislaw Hiller, secretary of the PZPR voivodship committee, was attended by Jerzy Majka, head of the Central Committee Information Department.

BIALYSTOK PLENUM CRITICIZES INTELLIGENTSIA

AU131305 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 11 Jun 85 p 2

[Alicj Zagorska report: "Staking on Able and Active People"]

[Text] The obstacles in the flow of producer materials -- these obstacles continue to be frequently reported -- serve as alibis for people's laziness, lack of initiative and inventiveness, and the bad philosophy expressed in the saying "all I care for is just to get through somehow or other."

Shortages of materials are bound to fray one's nerves. However, it is man, his intellect, and his attitude, that prove to be the determining factor in the final reckoning. This is what the report read to the 10 June Bialystok plenum proposed in order to combat the could-not-care-less and gumbling attitudes indulged in by a section of the intelligentsia's share and duties. in developing the voivodship in line with the 19th Central Committee Plenum resolution.

The plenum was chaired by Wlodzimierz Kolodziejczuk, first secretary of the voivodship committee, and was attended by Central Committee Secretary Henryk Bednarski and by Stefan Zawodzinski, head of the Central Committee Agriculture Department.

Our system of personnel management is defective, Piotr Szwed from Narewka said, because it allows the specialists with high qualifications to utilize their knowledge and skills in running boutiques. He proposed that as soon as young men and women are considered for admission to universities they should be asked to work in the field because it is in the field that graduates have enormous opportunities for realizing their professional ambitions.

The plenum also tried to find out why some intellectuals are so susceptible to the impact of alien ideologies, although most of them are of worker and peasant origins. Farmer Mikolaj Mirkuc and journalist Zygmunt Brzozowski also spoke on this subject.

As Henryk Bronakowski from the Bialystok Polytechnical School said, intensification of party training and upstaging the importance of the social sciences in universities, in which "attempts are being made to get rid of Marxism," may play an important role in remedying the situation.

H. Bednarski replied to the plenum discussion.

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS JOINT PLENUM ON ECONOMY

AU171804 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1730 GMT 17 Jun 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 17/6/1985 -- Monday, June 17 opened [as received] the plenary meeting of the National Council of the People Working in Industry, Constructions, Transports, the Circulation of Goods and Finances and of the Supreme Council of the Economic and Social Development, under the chairmanship of Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary, president of Romania, chairman of the National Council of the Working People. Full and alternate members of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, members of the CC of the RCP and of the government participate.

The participants debate reports on the draft single national plan for Romania's economic and social development in 1986; the implementation of the single national plan for Romania's economic and social development over the first five months of the current year; the way measures were implemented in view of turning out the planned energy, providing the amounts of raw materials needed over the winter interval, performing the repair equipment and installations and rationally using the electric power, the heat and natural gas. Other problems in the agenda of the plenary meeting cover the way enterprises, industrial centrals and ministries apply the principles of economic and financial self-management and self-administration, as well as the programme for an intensification of the recovery and use of reusable materials and of the reconditioning of parts in 1985 and 1986.

During the debates in plenum Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu, chairmen and other heads of councils of the working people of various ministries and central economic institutions, of industrial centrals and enterprises took the floor.

Pointing out that the proceedings of this representative body of democratic management of the economic and social life takes place on the eve of the celebration of two decades since the 9th Congress of the RCP, when Nicolae Ceausescu was elected to the supreme office of party general secretary, the speakers paid tribute to the head of the Romanian party and state and pointed out the role he is playing in the working out and implementation of the programmes for the country's multilateral development.

Related to the draft plan for 1986 the participants in the debates highlighted its stipulations to be in agreement with the guidelines of the 13th Congress of the RCP, the levels established in the draft for the 1986-1990 period and the tasks in the special programmes.

During the plenary meeting participants also analysed possibilities of a more efficient use of the existing productive potential as well as the measures to be taken in view of providing the resources of energy, the capitalization of the reusable ones and of nonconventional sources of energy.

PLANINC RECEIVES CEMA S&T COMMITTEE DELEGATES

LD171414 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1347 GMT 17 Jun 85

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Jun (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council [FEC], today received the leaders of the delegations attending the 32d session of the CEMA Scientific and Technological Cooperation Committee being held in Belgrade.

Replying to greetings from Guriy Ivanovich Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, Comrade Milka Planinc underlined the great importance Yugoslavia attributes to the technological development of the country, and pointed in particular to the need for the greatest possible linkage between science and production in order to attain a modern and productive economy. She expressed satisfaction with Yugoslavia's broad-ranging cooperation with CEMA in various fields of scientific and technological cooperation, and stressed our interest in this cooperation encompassing major economic spheres and activities, which it is hoped will make the greatest possible contribution toward, and have the greatest possible effect upon development.

Also taking part in the conversation, which was conducted in a cordial atmosphere, were Mito Pejovski, member of the FEC and the SFRY permanent representative to CEMA, and Miljenko Zrelec, director of the Yugpslav Institute for International Scientific, Educational, Cultural, and Technological Cooperation, who also represents the SFRY in the CEMA Scientific and Technological Cooperation Committee.

Srebic Opens Session

LD172301 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1521 GMT 17 Jun 85

[Text] Belgrade, June 17 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia's scientific and technological cooperation with the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) countries has given good results so far. Bearing witness to this is the fact that several hundred Yugoslavia scientific and production organizations are taking part in processing some 600 scientific research subjects within 60 agreements now.

The above was emphasized by Borisav Srebric, Yugoslavia's deputy federal premier, while inaugurating a three-day session of the CMEA Committee for Scientific and Technological Cooperation at the Sava International Conference Centre here today. Participating in the committee's work are ten CMEA member countries and Yugoslavia which has been cooperating with this organization since 1964. The achieved results are a good foundation on which to further deepen scientific and technological cooperation between the CMEA and Yugoslavia as a component part of their overall economic relations, Srebric assessed. The Yugoslav deputy premier drew attention to the identity of the CMEA's and Yugoslavia's future programmes for the development of science and technology. Priority in the scientific and technological development of the CMEA countries and Yugoslavia in the 15 years to come will go to electronizing economy, automating production, and developing atomic energy, technology and biotechnology, Srebric said.

At this session, the Yugoslav delegation will take part in considering the implementation of the general agreement on multilateral cooperation for developing and applying microprocessors and the implementation of the agreement on developing industrial robots. Yugoslavia will informatively take part, too, in the work of the committee on the economy of work, material and technological resources, fuel, energy and raw materials as well as in the application of scientific and technological achievements.

## DIZDAREVIC TO DISCUSS TRADE ISSUES AT EC TALKS

LD172327 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1728 GMT 17 Jun 85

[Text] Luxembourg, June 17 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Raif Dizdarevic arrived in Luxembourg. Dizdarevic heads a Yugoslav delegation at the third session of the EEC Council for Cooperation with Yugoslavia which opens tomorrow. [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croation at 1400 GMT on 17 June reports that Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, is accompanied by "Dr Ljubomir Baban, member of the Federal Executive Council; Milan Predojevic, assistant federal secretary for Foreign Trade; and others"]

Dizdarevic today begins a series of meetings with West-European foreign ministers by meeting the Luxembourg vice premier and foreign minister. Tomorrow Dizdarevic will have talks with EC Ministerial Council President Bettino Craxi, vice president of the European Executive committee Jacques Delors and Commissair for External Relations Claude Cheysson. [title as received]

The EEC Council session begins tomorrow afternoon with a discussion on results of trade regulations of the Yugoslav-EEC Agreement on Economic Cooperation and Financial Protocol. The protocol expires on July 1 this year.

The Yugoslav delegation will insist on an overall improvement of trade between Yugoslavia and the EEC with the aim of reducing Yugoslavia's deficit in trade with the community and improving the export regime. In the first months of the year Yugoslav exports to the EEC slowed down again, with Yugoslav imports from EEC member countries notably rising at the same time.

The session will also discuss future cooperation in the light of the admittance of new members to the EEC -- Spain and Portugal. The Yugoslav delegation recalls that previous expansions of the EEC membership affected Yugoslav exports to West European markets. For instance Greece's joining the EEC left Yugoslavia short of annual export earnings of over 50 million dollars.

In keeping with indications and promises made to-date it is realistic to expect that the new financial protocol will mean bigger funds for Yugoslavia and a possibility for their broader use, as well as an access to new financial resources.

## FINANCE SECRETARY ON REDUCTION OF FOREIGN DEBT

LD172321 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1850 GMT 17 Jun 85

[Text] Belgrade, June 17 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia reduced its foreign debt by a further 59 million dollars in the first four months of this year. If the reduction of the short-term debt is also taken into consideration, then the total reduction of the debt amounts to 283 million dollars.

The above was stated by Yugoslav Government member and Finance Secretary Vlado Klemencic at a session of the Assembly of Yugoslavia today. Klemencic pointed out that stricter domestic and external conditions in economic operations and limited material structures have rendered the achievement of set targets in external economic relations very difficult this year.

Exports of goods from January 1 this year show an increase of 1 percent over the same period last year. While exports to the hard currency market have fallen by 3 percent, exports to the clearing market have increased by 8 percent, Klemencic set out.

Incomes derived from services in trade with the hard currency market have risen by 6 percent and tourism has generated an increase of 10 percent. The real foreign currency inflow, however, has decreased by 6 percent, largely because of the drop in remittances, he said.

The lag in exports is influenced by deteriorating economic conditions in the world and large rises in production costs of Yugoslav goods destined for the foreign market which, in turn, are caused by high interest rates and the rapid growth of prices of raw and reproduction materials, Klemencic set out.

In the first three months of the year the Yugoslav economy set aside over 344 billion dinars (about 270 dinars to one U.S. dollar) for interest, a report from the Federal Social Accountancy released today points out. The report assesses that the Yugoslav economy's reproductive capability is endangered owing to the drop of 54 percent in its participation in the total revenues as compared with last year's figure of 56 percent.

Klemencic assessed that poor export results are closely linked to high inflation and stressed that the government has already proposed a number of measures aimed at combatting inflation primarily by economic methods. Stressing the general assessment that exports will record a certain improvement, he pointed out that the government has taken measures aimed at stimulating production selectively and increasing the competitiveness of export firms.

## OFFICER ON 'MORAL-POLITICAL STATE' OF ARMY

AU151600 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 13 Jun 85 p 3

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 12 Jun (TANJUG) -- The moral-political state in the Yugoslav People's Army is very good and stable, at a level which ensures a successful completion of tasks in the further combat building of the Army and the implementation of its constitutional and social function, Lieutenant General Metodija Stefanovski, assistant federal secretary for national defense, told the delegates of the Committee for National Defense of the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber. He was speaking to delegates of the committee on the moral-political state of the Yugoslav People's Army.

Positive results, Stefanovski said, have been achieved in all elements of combat readiness, primarily thanks to the activities of all Army personnel, which has contributed to the strengthening of the moral-political feeling and motivation of all personnel of the Yugoslav People's Army.

### Advancement of Training

Citing the recently prepared analysis about the moral-political state in the Yugoslav People's Army, Lt Gen Stefanovski said that it pointed out certain occurrences and some shortcomings that can affect the moral-political state. He stressed that this at the same time shows that the Army cannot be isolated from the moves and occurrences in society as a whole. These occurrences are manifested through negative statements by individuals from nationalist, clerico nationalist, and other positions. Such occurrences appear only minimally in the Army, Stefanovski said. However, regardless of their scarcity in proportion to the number of Army personnel, they are given full attention.

The majority of these occurrences are resolved through organized political activities in the units in which they appear. The results of such activities are unequivocally confirmed by the fact that the number of negative statements and other harmful occurrences has been decreasing for several years, Stefanovski said. In strengthening discipline, results have also been achieved that ensure a successful functioning of all the structures of the Yugoslav People's Army and a further advancement of training. Stefanovski said that this is confirmed by the good results achieved in training.

I particularly want to stress, Stefanovski said, that the complex situation in our country and in the world requires that officers show more initiative and responsibility in their work with the soldiers, for these are young men who come to the Yugoslav People's Army units from various communities. Therefore their behavior and political persuasion to a great extent depend on the content of ideopolitical work, but also on the care we show for the men. The programs of ideopolitical education of the Yugoslav People's Army personnel are brought up to date every year, and they are linked with life situations and with social trends, which ensures that Army personnel are fully informed about all the events in the country and abroad.

FOREIGN JOURNALISTS MEET KOSOVO OFFICIAL

LD172234 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1515 GMT 17 Jun 85

[Text] Pristina, 17 Jun (TANJUG) -- During a 2-day stay in Kosovo a group of foreign journalists accredited in our country had talks today with Dr Kurtes Salihu, a member of the Presidium of the Provincial Committee of the LC of Kosovo. They discussed current political issues in the province.

Speaking of the present political and security situation in the province, Salihu remarked that it is stabler, and that thanks to the activity of progressive forces, the scope for enemy activity of Albanian nationalists and irredentists has been substantially reduced. According to Salihu, the activity of the LC of Kosovo and of other subjective forces is focused on the implementation of the political platform of the LCY Central Committee on Kosovo, in which respect notable results have been attained. However, he drew attention to the fact that the activity of Albanian nationalists and irredentists is still present -- they continue to be heard through the painting of slogans and distributing of leaflets and through individual cases of pressure being brought to bear on Serbs and Montenegrins. Speaking at length about the problem of emigration which continued to be a burden on the political situation in the province, Salihu provided the information that in the period between 1982 and the end of 1984 1,529 Serb and Montenegrin families consisting of 4,654 members and 9,923 individuals had emigrated from Kosovo. This process, Salihu believes, is gradully abating. What is especially encouraging is the ever increasing number of people who are returning. Last year alone 47 Serb and Montenegrin families with 138 members and 775 individuals came back, 271 of whom found employment. In this context he recalled the programs concerning the return of the Serbs and Montenegrins and other measures and activities envisaged for those who wish to return to Kosovo. Salihu also briefed the journalists on the political situation at Pristina University, and stressed that a positive change had taken place in the departments through the process of ideopolitical differentiation among the students and teachers. In the differentiation process in the province, said Salihu, 340 members have been expelled from the LC, while over 2,000 had been struck off party records.

Answering the question about the number of people who had been sentenced and amnestied, Kurtes Salihu recalled that since the counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo, on the basis of fully valid court sentences, 668 people had been tried for political crimes and been sentenced. Out of that number 248 people had served their sentence, 40 were pardoned, while 422 people are still in prison.

Answering the journalists' question about Serb nationalism in Kosovo, Salihu said that most frequently it was manifested through verbal statements in which Albanian nationalists, irrendentists, and the entire Albanian people are all lumped together by sowing mistrust and a mood of pointlessness of living in Kosovo, with views that the "Albanians had been given too many rights" or that the fingers of irredentists, can be seen in every purchase of Serb and Montenegrin houses and property by Albanians. Kurtes Salihu also replied to questions about relations and implementation of unity in the SR of Serbia and about the relations between the LC of Serbia and the provincial LC's.

After a conversation lasting for several hours, foreign journalists visited Feronikal works organization in Glogovac, which is in the process of being set up.

SLOVENIA LC SESSION DISCUSSES CULTURAL POLICY

LD172208 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0906 GMT 17 Jun 85

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, 17 Jun (TANJUG) -- The essence and objective of the LC cultural policy are the struggle for continuity and for the further development of all socially progressive aspirations and values characteristic of the development of culture in the past, of the international workers movement, and particularly of our national liberation struggle and revolution, the struggle for continuity and the further development of our system of values which suits our idea of self-managing socialism as a society of free associated labor. This was stated by Boris Majer, member of the Presidium of the Slovenia LC Central Committee, in his report to today's 15th session of the Slovenia LC Central Committee devoted to LC tasks in culture and cultural policy.

Boris Majer stated that a section of the intelligentsia today is manifesting in the sphere of culture aspirations, a tendency toward isolating culture within the elitist enclosures of a cultural production that would be separated from the sociopolitical processes of our society, answerable to itself alone, while at the same time being an uncompromising judge of society and policy. The idea of a considerable and insuperable contradiction between "culture" and "policy" is also emerging -- an idea which is conservative even in regard to even slightly left-oriented bourgeois culture theorists.

The struggle against diverse nonself-managing, nonsocialist, and non-Marxist ideological trends and aspirations in culture will be more successful, their influence will be far less, and disputed matters will be resolved much more rapidly if the LC could manage to direct the critical energies of the intelligentsia into the true sources of social anomalies and bureaucratic procedures in our society, which are most often also the main generators of the aforementioned aspirations and trends; and if the intelligentsia comprehends in everyday practice that it has in the LC an objective ally, not an opponent, and sometimes a critic, and of course vice versa. Thus, Majer underlined, we shall not only much more quickly and successfully rout the various negative ideological manifestations and aspirations in culture, but we shall above all eliminate their causes and generators, which are at the same time a great hindrance to the intelligentsia playing a larger and creative role in our society.

Speaking about freedom of cultural and artistic creativity, Majer stressed that art cannot be prescribed, nor can anything be expected of it that is in contradiction to its essence and nature. But this must be genuine art, and not cheap demagogy, which is in essence quasi-art or even destructive ideology. All attempts at ideological orientation and ideological abuse of art have so far always come to a bad end both for art and for the society which attempted or tolerated it.

Majer devoted part of his report to the ideas, standpoints, and theses that are appearing in a section of literary and artistic production, and in some parts of the weekly and daily press, as well as in the social sciences. These manifestations show our past and present in an unobjective, one-sided, and erroneous light, distort -- or worse, indirectly negate -- the fundamental values of our society, our revolutionary past, and our self-managing socialist orientation as a whole.

There is unfortunately little constructive dialogue and polemic. If disputed standpoints remain for a long time without a reasoned public response, they begin to take on the significance of truth among sections of the public, and amongst other sections they take on the significance of reactionary theses, reactionary attacks upon the basic achievements and values of our society. This is in spite of the fact that disputed standpoints are often only one-sided, superficial reflections, contemplative experimentation, personal confessions, or just the search for something new and different.

However, where obviously conservative and truly reactionary stands and ideas, reactionary ideological propaganda, or destruction of moral values are involved, the lack of resolute public statements and resolute public rejection of such theses represents an expression of opportunism, lack of principle, clique mentality, and ideopolitical disorientation of subjective forces, especially among the communists. This applies especially to nationalistic aspirations and concepts that are increasingly becoming a political platform for cooperation between antiself-management and antisocialist forces in Yugoslavia, felt in the Slovene cultural area as well. For this reason this must not be underestimated in Slovenia, stressed Dr Boris Majer.

Unless the LC takes a clear and resolute stand on these questions, he continued, manipulations of the freedom of cultural and artistic creativity will continue to be possible. These manipulations render an authentic ideological and quality differentiation an impossibility, they cover up creative impotence with the mantle of opposition sensationalism, and in particular they pose a threat to genuine artistic creative effort achievements, and quality. Any kind of ideological campaign in the old style against these manifestations, at the present level of development of self-management socialist democracy, is harmful and unnecessary, Majer stressed. What is required is an agreement among communists whereby in their immediate neighborhood, in their profession, and through their scientific methodology or artistic concept as writers, scholars, theoreticians, or journalists, they should publicly and in a cogent way grapple with ideologically and politically unacceptable stands, analyze them, uncover their objective and theoretical and social roots, and draw attention to their effects.

The LC policy, stressed Majer, must provide full support for the protagonists of development and progress and not for those who halt and slow down progress or even pull it back. The LC, said Majer, must build cultural policy primarily on the future, and not only on the past and on the present. One has to look forward to correctly understand and assess what is happening today and to separate the progressive from the conservative, to set one's sights on the future and not on the vestiges of the past, which can only act as a brake on our development.

Boris Majer advocated the sort of concept of modern self-management socialist cultural policy that will keep abreast of the development of technologically and culturally highly developed societies and at the same time be capable of developing and asserting our own development concept. In order to attain this, one has to free oneself from the traditional concept of culture and cultural policy.

The slogan, the essence, and the objective of LC cultural policy and of all progressive, objective forces in our society now must be to encourage an intellectual explosion in all areas of our social life and to channel their energy into overcoming backwardness, primitivism, and cultural and other kinds of narrow-mindedness.

Special attention, stressed Majer, must be paid to expansion, enhancement, and consolidation of all kinds of cooperation with Slovenes in the neighboring countries, Slovene workers abroad, with the emigrants, with Hungarian and Italian nationalities in our country and, of course, with the workers from other republics who work in Slovenia, said Dr Boris Majer.

The discussion in which Franc Setinc, Janez Vipotnik, Milan Meden, Dr Matjaz Kmecl, Marjan Orozen, and others took part stressed the need for culture to be conceived in a broad outline and for the nonacceptance of the division of culture into sections. Culture must not be treated like a consumer item; it must be considered a creative force for our society.

For instance, Franc Setinc drew attention to the fact that the preparations for this meeting, and also the debate at it, have demonstrated what our creative forces are, what we can do, and the dimension of our Marxist approach. The discussion and the plenary meeting will rebut those who say that the LC is becoming dangerously alienated from culture, and, on the other side, that the intelligentsia is turning its back on the party; it will also rebut those who want to limit culture to excesses.

At this time, said Setinc, we are at a crucial crossroads when we must decide not only to preserve socialist self-management but to correct the mistakes of the past and look out for new and better solutions so as not to be mired in bureaucratic etatism and petit-bourgeois anarcho-liberalism. This is a political and cultural struggle because what is at stake is not only socialism but its democratic and humane development. At this time when it is a question of to be or not to be for socialist self-management, it is very important for us to resist any nationalism and hegemonism. We must resolutely reject the thesis about a "Catholic central Europe" as the only room for Slovene identity, but we must equally resolutely denounce the view that the 1974 Constitution is the work of nationalistic forces, as well as the theses about the peoples which Yugoslavia feels are burdensome, said Setinc.

The discussion about culture today, which is part of the preparations for the 10th Slovenia LC Congress and the 13th LCY Congress, has totally reconfirmed the basis of the program orientation of the LCY and of the LC of Slovenia as regards culture and cultural policy as being constantly valid, permanent, and topical. It has also reasserted the culture of work and work as a basic cultural act.

The conclusions issued at the session today stress, among other things, that the narrow traditionalistic concept of culture as a mere cultural-artistic activity must be surmounted. To all practical purposes this means politically closer links between cultural, educational, research, and innovative work. These activities will have to be considered as a positive productive social force and as an equal part of associated labor.

It was stressed that the sovereign political and cultural life of the Slovenes of Yugoslavia forms the basis for the implementation of the constitutional tasks of Slovenia and of the SFRY toward the Slovenes abroad and the emigrants. The development and the enrichment of Slovene culture represent a constantly living contribution to the fraternal and united Yugoslav community of peoples and to the implementation of the humanistic vision of self-management socialism in the SFRY.

The discussion stressed that it is invaluable to know that despite the economic crisis and the alarming material state of culture, cultural interest in Slovenia continues to grow.

The discussion also pointed out that special attention should continue to be paid to the problems of cultural communities that find it difficult to become a central area where the working people can decide about culture as an essential issue of their own life and work.

According to these conclusions LC members are also responsible for strengthening cultural awareness throughout associated labor and as far as the material aspects of the state of culture is concerned, they must reassert new possibilities, requirements, and new opportunities for financing culture, and strengthen and expand relations and the role of free exchange of labor in cultural communities. The communists should also make possible and encourage better remuneration for artistic work and put personal income of the workers in culture on a par with (?the people) in other sectors of associated labor.

STOJANOVIC HOLDS S&T TALKS WITH RCP'S URSU

LD171207 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0948 GMT 17 Jun 85

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Jun (TANJUG) -- Stanislav Stojanovic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today received Ioan Ursu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee and deputy chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology, who is visiting our country at the invitation of the Federal Institute for International Cooperation in Science, Education, Culture, and Technology.

During the talks, relations and cooperation between the LCY and the RCP and between the two socialist countries were positively assessed. It was also stressed that the further promotion of cooperation in the fields of economy, science, and technology have considerable influence on the overall development of bilateral relations.

CORRECTION TO RESPONSE TO BABIC SPEECH

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Radio Responds to Babic's Speech to Croatia LC CC" published in the 17 June Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page I 3, last paragraph, line one:

It is sad that such sentences come from an LC member, Goran Babic, who is also a prominent political worker. (changing "said" to "sad"]

BRIEFS

DEFENSE OFFICIAL DIES -- Belgrade -- Lieutenant Colonel General Jozef Praprotnik, chief of the Technical Directorate of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense, died in Belgrade this morning. He was 59. [Summary] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0932 GMT 17 Jun 85 LD]

PLANNINC RECEIVES U.S. ENVOY -- Belgrade, 17 Jun (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, today received a farewell visit from U.S. Ambassador to the SFRY David Anderson, who is to leave our country soon. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1317 GMT 17 Jun 85 LD]